

Nashville Union.

For Freedom and Nationality.

S. C. JEROME, Editor.

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 17, 1862.

An Idle Fancy.

We are told that some of our poor deluded rebels, in order to solace and comfort themselves, after their utter defeat at Corinth and Perryville, actually pretend to believe that BRECKINRIDGE or somebody else will capture this place in a very few days. This is by no means the first time such a rumor has been circulated here. Nearly every rebel General in the Southwest has been delegated for the express purpose of retaking Nashville, which the owners of a few sepulchral looking houses on High Street imagine to be the hub of the Universe, and of more consequence than London, Paris or New York. Since our arrival here, a few months ago, FOREST, MORGAN, BRAGG, BRECKINRIDGE, PRICE, ANDERSON, DICK, McCANN, BENNETT and STANLEY have all had a score of days apiece assigned to them for capturing Nashville. FOREST once sent word he would attack it, and receiving an invitation to come on from our officer, he rode away in disgust. "Acting Assistant Adjutant PAUL" once sent in a flag of truce demanding the surrender of this post, and being snubbed, withdrew likewise. HARRIS has been travelling round the country swearing that the commander of this Post and Gov. JOHNSON were violating all the rules of war by holding the city. But still the capital is neither captured nor attacked. And now we hear that the rebels are in a blaze of excitement over the news they have got that another attack is to be made and the city to be captured beyond all doubt. If anybody would like to have our opinion about the likelihood of such an occurrence as this, we tell him that we don't believe one word of it. It seems to us the most absurd of ideas. An attack on this city is to be dreaded as little from the rebels as from the Sioux Indians. The rebels here are silly enough to believe anything which accords with their wishes, and probably anticipate an attack. But we do regard their anticipations as utterly preposterous. Suppose that Nashville could be taken by a force of fifteen or twenty thousand rebels, after its houses had been reduced to a shapeless mass of ruins, how long would they be able to hold it? BUELL's victorious army, and as many thousands of reinforcements as he may choose to ask for, would be within a few days march, to annihilate the captors; while a fleet of gun-boats would sweep the Cumberland on the first rise. What is Nashville? What does this little knot of houses, amount to in a military point of view? If the other military movements of the rebel armies in the Southwest prove successful, and BRAGG can whip BUELL, while PRICE destroys ROSECRANS, the Capital of Tennessee drops like a ripe apple into the hands of HARRIS, without firing a single gun, or losing a soldier; while, on the other hand, if the Federal forces here could be captured, and the city retaken, while Price and Bragg were defeated, it would be a worse than useless conquest, for it would have to be abandoned to the mercies of the Federal soldiers in a very few days. But we must give these reasons, very rapidly, why we do not think that a prudent rebel commander would make an attack on Nashville at this particular juncture. If the rebels desire to make the attack with ten, fifteen or twenty-five thousand, we are prepared for them. Breckinridge will be thrice welcome; the soldiers of the Union would shout to hear that he is approaching. We will give him Baton Rouge over again, and he need not "fall back" from the Cumberland "to get water" as he did from the Mississippi. Come on, and try your strength. Don't delay a week longer. The Federal officers and soldiers will give you a reception which you will remember forever. We are tired of this everlasting blustering and bragging; do something or keep quiet.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN FRANCE.—On the 20th of May, 1837, a Commission, composed mostly of members of the Academy of Sciences, was appointed by the Minister of Finance to examine the various systems proposed to the French Government, for the bleaching out of manuscript. The sittings of the Commission continued for eight years, and their reports, deposited at the office of the Minister of Finance, form several volumes.

Tendency of the Rebellion to Harden and Brutalize its Devotees.

Under the pestilent influence of treason and rebellion an astonishing degree of selfishness and inhumanity has been developed in the South, as if to teach mankind that the loss of reverence for the established laws of one's country is soon followed by the loss of that regard for those unwritten laws of humanity, which elevate men above the brutes. The distinguishing trait of the secessionists at this time is an unbounded lust for gold, which will gratify itself by any and every means, even the cruelest and basest. Pompous aristocrats, who used to inveigh loudly against the greediness and acquisitiveness of the "Yankees," and enlorge the superior generosity and liberality of the "Southern chivalry," have thrown off the mask of benevolence which they once wore, and now stand before the public as the Shylocks of the age, the most heartless of extortioners, that most grasping and avaricious misers that any country was ever cursed with. The rebel slave aristocracy who now seek to destroy the government, have convicted themselves, by their practices on their own neighbors, of being the most inhuman and unfeeling and debased of men. They treat their miserable slaves with brutality, and yet their treatment of their slaves is kindness itself compared with the oppression which they lay on their fellow-citizens of their own color. No one can take up a rebel newspaper without being convinced of the truth of what we have said. Nearly every one which comes to us is loud in its denunciations of the extortioners and speculators which swarm over the South, and suck the veins of the suffering people like the fabled Vampyre. In addition to the many articles from Southern papers which we have already published on this subject, we extract another one from a late number of the Chattanooga Rebel:

A great deal has been said in the newspapers and by the people generally against speculators and extortioners, but it all seems to be insufficient to correct the evil. We have a remedy which we think will be effective. It is not to take them up as public enemies and confine them in the guard house a short time. This might be an effective remedy, but it would be rather too harsh a measure to adopt until other milder ones are first tried. What we would suggest is that no man sell to or buy from a speculator. This may be thought impracticable. By no means. If a man wants wheat, or flour, or bacon, or lard, or any other article, let him buy it from the original producer, and if he wants so small a quantity that he cannot go for it, let any number of neighbors join together and send for such articles as they need. In cities and towns let the corporate authorities aid the citizens in obtaining articles of necessity at fair rates. Small sums of money might be placed by citizens in the hands of a committee appointed for the purpose, who would send for such things as were needed. In that way each man would get articles of necessity at cost and carriage. It might be necessary for the corporate authorities or citizens who would unite together, to employ an agent at fair compensation to purchase the articles. It may be said that speculators would represent themselves as agents and buy up articles if this plan were adopted. To obviate this objection, let any man who buys a large quantity of wheat, flour, bacon, or any other article, show his authority for so doing before the people sell to him. This, we know, would be an inconvenient method of getting along; and, in times of peace, when the evil would cure itself and the country is not infected with monopolizing speculators, would be very objectionable, but it would be much better for individuals and for the country generally than submitting to the exorbitant prices now asked by speculators and extortioners. There are other remedies which we will suggest hereafter.

One who believed in the sincerity of the pretensions made by the fire-aters to superiority of breeding and refinement of sentiment, would have imagined that on the breaking out of the war, the South would show more examples of lofty liberality and affectionate regard for the community than Athens or Sparta ever exhibited; but history has given us ample testimony that the soul of a traitor is selfishness.

The Fort Pitt Works at Pittsburgh, Pa., are turning out the immense 15-inch guns now at the rate of three a week. These guns weigh each, in the rough, about 70,000 pounds, and apart from the difficulty of casting, the labor of handling, turning and finishing such a mass of metal is immense. There are four of these guns now in the lathe, and by the time these are out others will be ready to take their places. It is the intention to turn out three a week for the balance of the year. They are intended for the new Monitors, and are the most formidable of their character in the world. Arrangements are now in progress for casting a 20-inch gun. This latter gun will throw a ball of 1,000 pounds, and is expected to have a range of four miles.

The Chippewa Warriors.

We noticed the arrival yesterday of a party of fifty Chippewa braves, who came down upon the invitation of the Governor, with the understanding that their services would be accepted against the Sioux. We learn that General Pope refused to accept their aid, upon grounds of public policy, or to give them a council.

At noon, yesterday, the Chippewas appeared in front of the Capitol, for the purpose of having a council with the Governor. They sat down in a circle, and after planting the American flag in the center of the circle, they lighted their pipes, and awaited the arrival of the Governor, who soon appeared, and, through an interpreter, told them that the "great Father" sent on by the Great Father at Washington, was busily engaged in fitting out war parties of whites against the Sioux, that he was unable to attend to the Chippewas now, and could not spare time to give them a council; but, if their services were hereafter required, he would lose no time in giving them information of the fact.

He complimented them for their general good conduct, alluded to the indiscretions of their young men, and said that the hands of the Chippewas had never been reddened with white blood—and much of the same sort, which was well received, judging from the many "ough" oughs" of the party. He also told them that they should start for home the next morning, and would be carried a portion of the way in the fire-wagon (the cars), and in the mean time they must get their bellies full. The last proposition was greeted with a general "ough" all round the circle.

Several of the principal chiefs then arose, and stepping forward, shook hands with the Governor, each making a few remarks, showing their approval of his "good words," and their desire to fight the Sioux, mingled with polite hints that they wanted their annuities promptly because their women and children often suffered hunger by the usual delays. They appear to be very friendly to the whites, and not at all displeased because their service against the Sioux are not required.—St. Paul Pioneer, Sept. 25th.

The Lancaster (Penn.) Union, published at the home of the ex-President, learns that Mr. Buchanan had subscribed one thousand dollars to the fund of the Breckinridge Democracy, in Pennsylvania.—Louisville Journal.

A few weeks ago this same ex-President subscribed one hundred dollars to the fund for sick and wounded soldiers. The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "If Mr. BUCHANAN were now President, the country would be enjoying peace and prosperity." Party first always with such men. "The country is only an organization for the benefit of the party, and its preservation is desirable only so far as it promotes the interests of the party."

IMPORTANT MINERAL DISCOVERY.—C. H. Hitchcock, State Geologist, has written a letter to Governor Washburn, in which he states he has found an inexhaustible mine of iron ore in Aroostook county, which is very valuable for covering gunboats—iron made from it being stronger and not so easily penetrated by cannon balls as iron made from ordinary ore. He says:

The importance attached to this locality arises from the quality of the iron produced from it. For ordinary purposes I would not urge the matter upon your special attention; but, at the present time, I regard the development of this iron ore a matter of national importance, and the results of its development may form an era in our naval warfare second only to the production of our iron gunboats.

CLERICAL BOX-MOVED.—The other day, at the residence of a mutual friend, Bishop Rosecrans being at the table, the conversation naturally turned upon the recent fight at Iuka, under command of his brother General Rosecrans.

"It would seem to me, Bishop, that you and your brother the General are engaged in very different callings," remarked a gentleman to his worship.

"Yes, it appears so," returned the Bishop. "And yet," he continued, "we are both fighting men. While the General is wielding 'the sword of the flesh,' I am fighting the spirits of darkness. There is this difference in the terms of our service: he is fighting with Price, while I am fighting without price."—Dayton Enquirer.

COMMODORE JOHN PERCIVAL, one of the oldest and most widely known officers in the United States navy, died at his residence in Boston, at the advanced age of eighty-four years. He was born in Barnstable, Cape Cod. Leaving the merchant service, he entered the United States navy as a Sailing Master, in 1809. During the war with England he was in several important engagements, the principal of which was that between the Peacock and the Epervier. His last cruise was in command of the Constitution, 1843-47. He returned from that in infirm health, and was allowed to rest after his many years of exposure and hard work. Among other veterans, he was put upon the retired list.

Rebel News from Nashville.

The Atlanta Confederacy seems to be admirably informed about the position of affairs at this place. The following paragraph appeared in that enlightened and veracious journal before the result of General PALMER's expedition had been heard of in Atlanta. It is decidedly juicy:

FROM NASHVILLE.—A gentleman direct from Nashville brings intelligence that the Yankees there are about three thousand in number and strongly intrenched. They have a considerable amount of cotton there, and have made breastworks and barricaded the streets with it. Rifle-pits are dug in the streets at several points.

Our forces are at Laverne, sixteen miles this side. They are not sufficiently strong to attack and take Nashville with all its fortifications. The cars run daily from Chattanooga to Laverne. This station is sixteen miles beyond Murfreesboro.

Well, we have been hearing ever since the skedaddle of the rebels from Laverne, that they were reinforcing at Murfreesboro, swearing, with tears, that they intended to march down here and wash out the last vestige of their recent disgrace, by storming St. Cloud and Capitol Hill, under the lead of their valiant Captains, Commander-in-Chief HARRIS, C. S. A., and Generalissimo EWING. But still they don't come. They send a dozen or so of "Butternuts" occasionally, mounted on mules, but HARRIS keeps himself invisible.

Some of the newspapers, a contemporary says, are in doubt as to the reasons for the wonderful hold which Gen. McClellan has on the soldiers he leads. The following paragraph from an editorial of the New York Tribune, August 1, 1861, tells the whole story, and is as true now as it was then:

But the personal qualities of Gen. McClellan, and the characteristics of his mind, perhaps do more to inspire confidence in him as a leader than any positive reforms he proposes to effect. He looks to his army as an army of men, and of men who have brains and hearts and organs of digestion. He has an idea that upon the bodily comfort and mental cheerfulness of the individuals depends the trustworthiness of the consolidated force. Acknowledging the truth of the saying, that what one does for himself is well done, he attends personally to such of the details of his camps as he can reach, and examines single examples of the mass he is not able to cover. He comes soon to know the faces of many of his soldiers, and to be personally known by all of them. As an effect of this, they regard him with an enthusiasm which will send them with shouts into the most desperate fight, inspired by a desire to win his commendations. All able generals have declared by word and act their belief in the truth that personal knowledge of, and acquaintance with the soldier, by his leader, are absolutely necessary for the full development of the former's resources of bravery. The "Little Corporal" could not, in the darkest night of reverse, make an appeal to his troops that would not be answered with a death-defying cheer, and the warmth of affection felt for the great Napoleon was born of his far-sighted care for the individual soldier. If there have been hungry men sent into desperate battle-fields; if Colonel and quartermasters have combined to defraud the Government and cheat the private of his comfort; if officers have sought their own pleasure and forgotten their men; if looseness and dull sloth have prevailed where all should be compact and active, it will be so no more. A watchful eye, a kindly heart, a just head, a gentle hand, and a tongue which will be bolder in censure than graceful in praise, mark the officer who is now to have so important a position under our general-in-chief. We may confidently look for an army well officered, well ordered, thoroughly equipped, for brilliant strategy; for a courage pervading the force which will withstand even that most direful enemy, panic; and for a future steady advance from victory to victory.

COPPER COATING IRON.—The Monitors, now in course of construction, have one weak point, notwithstanding the universal faith in their invulnerability. Water will do that which hostile shot cannot; it will slowly but surely eat its way through the iron plates which compose the hull so as to fatally weaken or destroy them ultimately. A method of copper coating these plates has been devised, however, which seems to afford effectual protection from corrosion. Copper is fused and heated 1,000 degrees, when the iron plates, which are to be coated, are plunged into it, and kept there until they are nearly white hot. Then partial fusion between the two metals takes place, and the plates, when withdrawn, are found to be much more effectually coated than is possible by the galvanic process which has hitherto been employed. The severest test which it has been possible to make of iron thus heated have proved that it is perfectly protected from the action of the water, and as the cost of coating is comparatively small, it would seem as though the Government must follow the example of private builders, and adopt this method for the Monitors now in course of construction.

ANTHETAM CHIEF, near which the great battle of Wednesday, Sept. 17, was fought, is a tributary of the Potomac, running through Washington county, Maryland. The name is pronounced as though spelled An-tet-am, with the accent on the second syllable.—Exchange.

The forces engaged in that battle are known as the Antetaters.

Blackwood's Magazine for September contains an overstrained laudatory notice of "President Jefferson Davis," in which the fact is totally ignored that in 1851 he ran as the Republican candidate for Governor of Mississippi, and was defeated. This omission must have caused the bones of Sidney Smith to rattle in their coffin.—Lon. Journal.

A Chase after Jeff. Thompson.

For some time past it has been reported that Jeff. Thompson was "across the lake," at Ponchatoula, making great preparations to do something dreadful, the particulars of which were not clearly understood. On Saturday, 13th instant, Major George C. Strong, with a small force of infantry—250 men of the 12th Maine—went on board of the steamer Ceres, the object of the expedition being to capture the formidable Jeff; the New London, with 100 men of the 13th Connecticut, at the same time to pay a visit to the pass Manchoe. When Maj. Strong reached the mouth of the Tanjipho, much to his regret, he found the bar could not be crossed by the Ceres, and he instantly conceived the idea of marching up to the town, some ten miles distant. When the troops had fairly got in motion, the road being all the way along the railroad track, they espied an Indian, who immediately turned and fled toward the town, thus prostrating all idea of surprise.

The Major appealed to his men, and they with one voice declared their willingness to proceed. Upon reaching Ponchatoula, our soldiers found the place strongly defended by infantry and a couple of pieces of artillery, and an action at once commenced. The engagement was short, for the enemy, though in superior force, soon found that he was being outflanked, and precipitately fled; our loss being twenty killed and wounded, that of the enemy much greater.

Among the severely but not fatally wounded, was Capt. Thornton, of the Twelfth Maine regiment. Unhappily, a surprise of the place was frustrated by the Indian's information; and Jeff Thompson, it was learned, had been absent some days at Jackson, Miss. Among the trophies obtained, however, was Jeff's sword, presented to him by certain patriots of Memphis, his spurs and military saddle. About twenty-five or thirty railroad cars, loaded with cotton, sugar, and molasses, belonging to the Confederate Government, were set on fire and destroyed. Having accomplished this, preparations were made to return, when our troops discovered that the line of the track was menaced by the enemy's infantry, and that two pieces of artillery was planted so as to command the road. Major Strong said a few words of encouragement to the men, and started down the railway track, much of it laid on trestle-work, built over the swamp. Strange as it may appear, no casualty occurred, except the necessity of abandoning the severely wounded, among whom was Capt. Thornton. With this exception, the command safely reached the Ceres and returned to the city. The intentions of the expedition of the New London were frustrated by the water being too low for the vessel to enter the Pass. I understand that this attack upon Ponchatoula has created great excitement along the rebel shores of the Lake, and as far in the interior as Jackson, Miss., for the rebels were unprepared for such a bold invasion of their territory.

Some weeks ago a delegation representing the Christians of Chicago, visited the President to urge the adoption by him of the policy of emancipation. A Washington correspondent of the Springfield Republican narrates the following little episode in their interview:

A good story is told of Mr. Lincoln in connection with the visit of this delegation. Sometime last winter an old clergyman of Springfield, Ill., a friend of the President, came on here and was the guest of Mr. Lincoln. Seizing a favorable opportunity, the clergyman asked the President, "What, sir, is to be your policy on the slavery question?" The President was a little dashed by the suddenness of the question, but he replied goodnaturedly, "Well, your question is rather a cool one, but I will answer it by telling you a story. You know Father B., the old Methodist preacher? and you know Fox river and its freshets. Well, once in the presence of Father B., a young Methodist minister was worrying about Fox river and expressing fears that he should be prevented from fulfilling some of his appointments by a freshet in the river. Father B. checked him in his gravest manner and gave him a bit of advice. Said he, 'young man, I have always made it a rule in my life not to cross Fox river till I got to it.' And," said the President, "I am not going to worry myself over the slavery question till I get to it." But the other day, among the deputation there was a distinguished Methodist clergyman who had heard the story just told, and knew of the application made of it by the President. When he was introduced to Mr. Lincoln, he simply remarked, "Mr. President, I have come to tell you that I think we have got to Fox river!" Mr. Lincoln saw the wit of the remark in an instant, and laughed very heartily over it.

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New Advertisements.

COOK WANTED.
WANTED TO HIRE, A GOOD COOK, WASH-
er and ironer, for a small family. To one
coming well recommended, liberal wages will be
paid.
Apply at No. 35 College street. Oct16w

ROBBERY.

TAKEN BY THE GUERRILLAS, FROM THE
subscriber, near Springfield, Tenn., on Wednes-
day last, the 8th inst.

Twenty-one Ten Dollar Bills,
(Greenbacks), numbered as follows, viz: 68667; 685;
685; 755; 182; 68154; 68229; 677; 682; 70615; 786;
72806; 78877; 77889; 78115; 70729; 82855; 18504; 9;
71; 74; 94001; 94040; 94041; 8; 471; 864; 630;
60111; 515; 510; 61403; 62203; 6; 11; 519; 634;
62250; 60531; 527; 68120; 420; 479; Also, a Vouch-
er for \$385.

A liberal reward will be given by the owner for
the return of the money, or any portion of it, to the
"Union" Office, Nashville, Tenn.
Oct16-31 G. LASK.

\$30 REWARD.

ESCAPED FROM THE TENNESSEE PENI-
tentiary, October 30, 1861, a convict, by the
name of WILLIAM EDWARD, said Edward is
about twenty-five years of age, five feet ten inches
high, and weighs one hundred and thirty-two lbs.
He has black hair—dark eyes and blue eyes, and is
badly pock marked. I will give thirty dollars for his
apprehension and delivery to me or his confinement
in any jail so that I may get him.

JAMES CAVERTY,
Agent Tenn. Penitentiary.
Oct15-1w

Sheriff's Sale.

ON THURSDAY, THE 23rd DAY OF OCTOBER,
1862, I will expose at Public Sale, to the highest
bidder, for cash, at the Warehouse of MORRIS & STRAT-
TON, on South Market street, the following articles,
to-wit:

10 barrels, containing Nuts	7 half barrels Mackerel,
and Cakes,	24 kils Mackerel,
2 kegs Butter,	24 boxes pint Pickles,
10 boxes Cheese,	1 " containing To
1 " containing To	4 " Catsup,
bacon,	1 " Mils,
2 " Mils,	1 " Marked Peas,
1 " Ginger,	22 " Beans, Cherries,
6 " Strawberries,	3 " Sardines,
2 " Vegetable Pain	6 " Oysters,
1 " Kiliers,	7 " Lobsters,

Attached as the property of McKinney & Plymton,
to satisfy a debt in favor of H. H. Hammer. Sale to
commence at 10 o'clock, A.M.

JAR. M. HINTON,
Sheriff of Davidson Co.
Nashville, Oct. 15th, 1862. Oct14-31

Situation Wanted.

A SITUATION IN AN ACADEMY OR COUN-
try School, as Teacher of the English branch,
desired by a lady in Kentucky, who would like to
come South.

Address Box 777, Louisville, Ky., or "M. B. M.,"
Nashville, Tenn.

Send satisfactory letter from Rev. J. J. Bullock,
Lexington, Ky.
Aug17-2w

Justices' Court.

JOHN BROWNE, Phil., vs. A. FINE, Deft. In a suit before G. M.
vs. Southgate, a Justice of Peace
for Davidson County, Tenn.

The plaintiff, John Browne, in this action having
obtained an Attachment against the defendant, A.
FINE, and issued to Constable J. D. Gower, and re-
turned by him, levied on sundry articles of chattels
belonging to the defendant; and on motion of plain-
tiff, it appearing to the satisfaction of said Justice
that the defendant is a nonresident of the State of
Tennessee. It is ordered that publication be made for
four consecutive weeks in a newspaper published in the
city of Nashville called the "Union," warning the
defendant to appear before said Justice on the 11th
day of September, 1862, and plead, answer, or demur
to said attachment, otherwise the case will be set
down for trial ex parte on that day.

G. M. SOUTHWATE, J.P.
August 7th, 1862—4w p.m. \$3.00.

Absent Volunteers.

JERRY SHEAR,
THOMAS McDONALD,
THOS. DONAHUE,
ALONZO W. KENT,
Will report themselves immediately, at 65 Cherry
Street or they will be treated as deserters.

A. CLARK DENSON, 26 LEWIS,
First Middle Tennessee Cavalry,
Recruiting Officer.
Sep-20-d1w

150 KEGS ASSORTED NAILS,
40 COILS ROPE,
250,000 LBS. ASSORTED BAR AND SHEET IRON,
2,000 LBS. ASSORTED SHEET COPPER.
For sale by WM. LYON.

COAL!

20,000 BUSHELS COAL, just received
on Consignment, and for sale.
Delivered at the yard, CORNER OF CHURCH AND
CHERRY STREETS, will be promptly filled.

D. D. DICKEY, Agent.

BROWNLOW'S GREAT BOOK.

Is now Ready:	Retail Price, \$1.25.
A new Ready:	Retail Price, \$1.25.
A new Ready:	Retail Price, \$1.25.
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A new Ready:	Retail Price, \$1.25.

Back by mail free of postage on receipt of price.
AGENTS wanted throughout the whole land to sell
this most interesting work.

Address: APPLEGATE & CO.,
Western Publishing House, 44 Main
Street, CHICAGO.

N. B.—The above work is for sale by Messrs. BAKER
and HORN, Collins Street.
July 16-31

NOTICE!

WE HAVE THIS DAY SOLD OUR REMAIN-
ing Stock of Dry Goods, &c., to Messrs. KYLE
& MOORE. We solicit for these gentlemen a share
of public patronage.

Aug. 15th, 1862. MORGAN & CO.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING PURCHASED

of Morgan & Co., their entire Stock of
DRY GOODS,
Will continue the business at their old Stand,
No. 49, Public Square.

There are a great many REASONABLE GOODS
here, a large stock of LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
which we invite the attention of the trade and all
customers.

Aug 20-71 KYLE & MOORE.